

GENERAL NEWS

GENERAL NEWS

Purchases made by America's
 Liberty Bonds among the foreign-
 born employees of the Penn-
 sylvania Railway, the rest of
 Pittsburgh and Erie, and some
 of the other Pennsylvania com-
 panies, is about \$100,000,000, in
 the form of Liberty Bonds, says the
 New York Outlook, and among
 these were 87 Turks, of whom
 44 nearly all of them bought a
 bond. A third of the
 German employees of the
 Pennsylvania Railway, it is
 stated, bought Liberty Bonds, and
 of these the American employees
 of the Pennsylvania Railway
 employees. The Scottish employees
 took the ribbon as a percentage
 of their wages—62 per cent in
 1917, says the Canadian press.
 But only \$9 per cent, 40 per
 cent of the Irish have invested
 100 per cent of their wages, and
 100 per cent of the British, and
 100 per cent of the French. The
 French, it is said, have
 labored at all other times, and
 \$300 employees of the Pennsylvania
 working on the railway.

If examiners will have paraphrases they must take the consequences, which are not always so dire as in the case mentioned is "A Companion to the Golden Treasury." The pupil was asked to paraphrase the two lines from Keats's "Ode to a Nightingale":

Thou wast not born for death,
Immortal bird! whose unheard-of
hungry generation tread
down, with the result: "The nightingale is not a game bird; sportsmen do not tread him for food." Hitherto the most pleasant effort in paraphrase had always been held to be transformation. Bratton's "O pardon me this bleeding piece of earth" in "Excuse me, you gentlemen, I am a clock."

(By Major C.J.C. Street).

He strode through the mud to the little cave in the side of the hill in which the despatch rider lived, and gave him his instructions. The man turned out in a few seconds, and fetched his motor-bicycle from the cunningly contrived shelter in which he kept it. He was a very little man, well below the average size of the Garrison Gunner. It was no wonder how he had managed to drift into a Siege Battery. But he

From authoritative sources it is learned that during the last ten months John D. Rockefeller personally expended \$4,500,000 in aid of the war. The money has gone to Belgian Relief, the Liberty Loan, the Red Cross, Y.M.C.A. and other war funds. A friend says that Mr. Rockefeller is keenly interested in the war, is immensely patriotic and ready to stand behind his country to the limit of his resources.

**An Interesting Study of
Psychology.**

shopper, sometimes a new vacuum washer. . . .

"It is never wise to be too technical with the woman shopper, or to try to convince her of an unfulfilling need and wisdom of certain common regulations of business. In the first place, you can probably never persuade her that a business rule is right just because some one says it is. In the second place, she is interested only in her side of the question anyway."

Address

PAGE TWO

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

1990

TEL. NO. 135.

Name * * * * *

Address * * * * *

FUEL RESEARCH.

A.H.A. National Scheme.

The Fuel Research Board of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have issued a report, signed by Sir George Bailey, the Director of Fuel Research, describing the scheme of research they have adopted and their plan for the establishment of a fuel research station on an industrial scale.

In a previous report, which has not been published, they stated that they had in view two main lines of research:—(1) A survey and classification of the coal seams in the various mining districts by means of chemical and physical tests in the laboratory, and (2) an investigation of the practical problems which must be solved if any large proportion of the raw coal at present burned in its natural state is to be replaced by the various forms of fuel obtainable from coal by processes of carbonisation and gasification.

At one time it was thought that the former line of inquiry could be proceeded with in advance of the second, but further consideration has shown them to be so interdependent that they can be most satisfactorily dealt with side by side. However, in preparation for the organisation of the first line of inquiry, an experimental study of standard methods for the examination of coal in the laboratory has been made, and as the result of work carried out for the Board in the Fuel Laboratory of the Imperial College of Science a test has been elaborated which, by direct weighing and measurement, gives the yields of gas, oil, water, and carbonaceous residue that result from carbonisation at any definite temperature.

As regards the collection and registration of samples from different coal-mining districts the representatives of the coalowners have shown every disposition to co-operate; but it is not proposed to start any extensive organisation for this purpose until the preparations for the second line of inquiry are further advanced, since the accumulation of large numbers of samples would serve no useful purpose at present and would be decidedly inconvenient.

Problems of Carbonisation. Various influences during the last eight or ten years have led up to the second line of inquiry, including demands for cheaper and more ample supplies of electrical energy, for home supplies of fuel oil for the Navy and of motor spirit for the transport and air services, and for smokeless domestic fuel. The only development that would satisfy all these needs simultaneously would be the replacement of a large proportion of the raw coal which is at present burned in boilers, furnaces, and domestic fires, by manufactured fuels prepared from raw coal by submitting it to distillation. A certain amount of knowledge and experience is in the possession of experts who might be able with its aid to organise and direct schemes for replacing raw coal by manufactured fuel in certain directions and on a fairly large scale, but no really comprehensive scheme can be formulated until certain perfectly definite problems in coal distillation have been solved.

The gas retort and the coke oven have become highly developed appliances for the carbonisation of coal at temperatures ranging from 900 to 1,200 deg. C.; accordingly for such high temperature methods of carbonisation a great amount of experience is available, and trustworthy data on which to base the calculation of the economic possibilities are in existence. But for the carbonisation at lower temperatures there is no corresponding body of experience, and very few properly accredited data are available; for, although the low temperature distillation of oil shales for the production of mineral oils, paraffin wax, and ammonia is a highly developed industry, the oil shales are totally unlike coal in their nature, and the products they yield, and experience gained in that industry is only indirectly useful for the carbonisation of coal.

Of the experience gained in low temperature carbonisation of coal, no individual inventors and syndicates only portions have been disclosed, but enough has been made known to the public to show that much still remains to be done in devising the special forms of apparatus required for carrying out this type of carbonisation. The way is obviously open for a serious attempt to determine whether economical and efficient apparatus can be devised for this purpose, and whether, by using properly selected coals in such apparatus, products will be obtained of a collective value greater than that of the original coal, plus the cost of carbonisation and handling.

Questions to be Answered. The solution of these fundamental problems will supply a new base, from which to attack such questions as the following:—(1) Can the 35 to 40 million tons of raw coal used every year for domestic heating be replaced wholly or partially by smokeless fuel, solid or gaseous, prepared by the carbonisation of this coal? (2) Can adequate supplies of fuel oil for the Navy be obtained by carbonising the coal at present used in its raw form for industrial and domestic purposes? (3) Can supplies of town gas be obtained more economically and conveniently by methods of carbonisation and gasification other than those now used in gas works? (4) Can electric power be obtained more cheaply if the coal used for steam raising is first subjected to processes of carbonisation and gasification? (5) Will the more scientific development of the preparation and use of fuel, which would be implied in the successful working out of the foregoing questions, enable the peat deposits of the United Kingdom to take a serious place as economic sources of fuel for industrial purposes? (6) Can the use of gaseous fuel in industrial operation be forwarded by the development of more scientific methods of combustion in the furnaces, muffles, and ovens used in metallurgical, ceramic, and chemical operation? Answers to these questions, the report points out, will be obtained only by co-ordinated research carried out on the lines of a broad and well-considered scheme, but at the same time the Fuel Research Board think it is to be expected that solutions of some of the problems will be supplied by workers in the industries, and they would regard it as a great misfortune were the establishment of a Government organization for fuel research to result in discouraging or in any way limiting the activities of outside workers or organisations.

Disposal of Products. Even if an efficient method of low-temperature carbonisation is evolved it will be valueless in the wider sense unless profitable outlets for all the important products can be developed; and the Fuel Research Board, being in official touch with the Admiralty, the Ministry of Munitions, the Board of Trade, and other public Departments, is exceptionally well placed for the furtherance of schemes that entail the finding of large outlets for products new and old. For instance, since the Admiralty attach great importance to the development of supplies of fuel oil from home sources, this requirement alone would absorb all the oil which could be produced by the carbonisation of tens of millions of tons per annum. This fact alone gives an entirely new aspect to the extension of carbonisation in hitherto untried directions, but while it will undoubtedly help on the economic side of the problem it does not relieve the pressure on the technical side. In a way, moreover, it accentuates the problem of the profitable disposal of the coke which is left when the volatile products have been distilled off the coal. On the average it may be taken that each ton of coal carbonized will give 15 cwt. of coke; hence from the 20 million tons of coal which would have to be carbonized in order to obtain the million tons of fuel oil for the Navy 15 million tons of coke would be produced. The disposal of this large quantity of coke at a profitable price must be regarded as a vital question if low-temperature carbonisation is to be established.

Research Station. It was realised that the conditions required for the research station could be fulfilled only by a site in the neighbourhood of a large gas works. Some months ago the Director of Fuel Research approached Dr. Charles Carpenter, the chairman of the South Metropolitan Gas Company, and subsequently Dr. Carpenter on behalf of the directors of his company, made the following very generous offer:—(1) To lease the Government a peppercorn rent sufficient land at the East Greenwich Gasworks for the erection of the research station. (2) To prepare drawings and specifications for the station on lines laid down by the board and to make contracts for its erection; and (3) To give every facility for the transport of coal and other supplies to the station and take over at market prices the surplus produce, gas, tar, liquor, and coke, resulting from the operations of the station.

The site consists of a strip of level ground, about 250 ft. wide, 700 ft. to 800 ft. long, situated on the main siding which connects the gas works with the South Eastern Railway and possesses access to an existing road. The station, as planned, will be capable of any extensions required for future researches. Of the four acres to be leased, only one acre will be occupied by buildings under the present scheme. Further, a large part of the equipment of this building will be of a permanent character and will serve all the general purposes of a research station. Finally, the gas works, which are situated on the same site, will be used for the production of the gas required for the station, and the coke, which is a by-product of the gas-making process, will be sold to the Gas Company at market prices.

The Hon. Treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Mat Baga Guild, £75; Dried Fruit Dealers Guild, \$35.

YESTERDAY'S FOOTBALL.

DIVISION 1.

R.G.A. v. Middlesex Regt.

Played on the Club Ground, and, after a good game, the R.G.A. ran out winners by 3 goals to nil. Green, (1) and Talford (2) were the scorers.

DIVISION 2.

88th Co. R.G.A. v. 3rd Co. R.G.A.

This postponed match was played yesterday, and resulted in a win for 88th Co. R.G.A. by 3 goals to nil.

R.E. Reserves v. Middlesex Reserves.

Played on Navy Ground, and resulted in a comfortable win for the R.E. by 4 goals to 1. Play throughout was much in favour of the R.E., Baker and Parton giving them 3 goals each at half-time.

In the second half, Richard scored from a penalty for the Middlesex and Boske and Osborne one each for the Sappers, who won as stated.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Mat Baga Guild, £75; Dried Fruit Dealers Guild, \$35.

on a sound economic basis. The research scheme must therefore include a very complete inquiry into the use and value of this coke for the direct firing of steam boilers, its gasification in producers for the manufacture of low-grade fuel gas, and the recovery of its nitrogen as ammonia, and its use for industrial and domestic heating, either directly as it comes from the retorts or after conversion into briquettes. The second of these inquiries will involve the development of a special form of gas producer and auxiliary plant if the best results are to be obtained, and also of a system of boiler firing in which fuel gas of low calorific value can be burned at least as efficiently as coal. The use of the lower grades of fuel gas, though successfully carried out in certain directions, is very imperfectly understood in the majority of industries in which gas might be used for heating and power.

Research Station.

It was realised that the conditions required for the research station could be fulfilled only by a site in the neighbourhood of a large gas works. Some months ago the Director of Fuel Research approached Dr. Charles Carpenter, the chairman of the South Metropolitan Gas Company, and subsequently Dr. Carpenter on behalf of the directors of his company, made the following very generous offer:—(1) To lease the Government a peppercorn rent sufficient land at the East Greenwich Gasworks for the erection of the research station. (2) To prepare drawings and specifications for the station on lines laid down by the board and to make contracts for its erection; and (3) To give every facility for the transport of coal and other supplies to the station and take over at market prices the surplus produce, gas, tar, liquor, and coke, resulting from the operations of the station.

The site consists of a strip of level ground, about 250 ft. wide, 700 ft. to 800 ft. long, situated on the main siding which connects the gas works with the South Eastern Railway and possesses access to an existing road. The station, as planned, will be capable of any extensions required for future researches. Of the four acres to be leased, only one acre will be occupied by buildings under the present scheme. Further, a large part of the equipment of this building will be of a permanent character and will serve all the general purposes of a research station. Finally, the gas works, which are situated on the same site, will be used for the production of the gas required for the station, and the coke, which is a by-product of the gas-making process, will be sold to the Gas Company at market prices.

The Hon. Treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Mat Baga Guild, £75; Dried Fruit Dealers Guild, \$35.

AFGHANISTAN.

British Statement on Russian Suggestions.

London, January 9.—In the Lords to-day, Lord Bryce asked whether Russia in 1915 proposed to Great Britain that a wedge of Persian territory between the Russian and Afghan frontiers should be included in the Russian zone in Persia; whether Russia simultaneously raised the question of solving certain problems in districts of North Afghanistan adjoining Russian territory; what was the nature of these problems; and whether the integrity of Afghanistan was in any way affected?

Lord Lillingston replied:—I am glad of the opportunity of removing any misunderstanding that may have arisen from publication of the papers alluded to in question. I may explain that the memorandum addressed to H. M. Government by the Russian Ambassador on March 22nd, 1915, in connection with ultimate peace terms, suggested among other matters the Russian zone in Persia (that is in the sphere of influence defined in article one of the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907, in which the predominance of Russian interests was recognised) should be slightly readjusted so as to transfer from the neutral to the Russian zone a small area in the neighbourhood of the Russian and Afghan frontiers. This proposal, had it been carried out, would not have affected Afghan territorial interests; but in fact H. M. Government never found occasion to reply to the Russian memorandum nor were the proposals contained therein discussed between the two Governments. Opportunity was subsequently taken in the course of correspondence with the Amir of Afghanistan to give him a formal assurance that no proposal affecting the interests of his country would be made or agreed to at the Peace Conference. To that undertaking H. M. Government have always adhered and intend to adhere. This memorandum of the Russian Government also suggested the settlement of certain proposals for improving the irrigation of Russian territory adjoining Afghanistan, which had been made by the Russian Government before the war. These proposals never came to a head, and could not have been carried into effect without the Amir's consent. No proposal which affected the territorial integrity of Afghanistan has been made either in the memorandum or elsewhere.

The Imperial Chancellor gave you a detailed statement on the military situation yesterday. I will, therefore, confine myself to-day to saying only a few words about our campaign in Italy, which is still in full swing: although as yet the political consequences of this campaign cannot of course be surveyed in full, yet in several points its effects are clearly recognisable. It was a magnificent picture, never yet witnessed even in this gigantic struggle, to see the grey rows of German and Austro-Hungarian steel helmets descending through the autumnal valleys of the Alps into the radiant plains of Italy, which have ever since the days of the Hohenstaufen irresistibly attracted the man from the north. Under the leadership of the young Hapsburg Emperor, and under the mighty blows dealt by the strategic genius of the Central Powers, the entire armed forces of great nations were defeated, and had to retreat. With no country in Europe had Germany maintained before the war such intimate relations as with Italy. The newly united State had gained in prestige and had grown to power and wealth under the auspices of the mighty Triple Alliance. Unspeaking bitterness was felt among us when late in the war, when there were those who thought the hour had come to deal a death-blow to the wounded enemy, Italy, yielding to the clamourings of a corrupt Press, and under the leadership of unscrupulous and short-sighted statesmen from some great territory for which she is now paying so dearly. Nevertheless there will be some who in this hour of utter collapse will not withhold all sympathy from the Italian people.

I have just coughed on the wall and reported the fact that the effects of our military success are noticable also in Italy.

NEW SWEDISH CABINET.

Mr. Branting as Minister of Finance.

Stockholm, Oct. 16.—On Wednesday, Professor Eden, the Liberal leader, will submit to the King the list of his Cabinet. It will most probably include seven Liberals and four Socialists, as follows:—Premier, Professor Eden; Foreign Minister, Lord Justice Johannes Hellner; Justice, Professor Alexanderson; War, Mr. E. A. Nilsson (a business man); Marine, Baron Polmistierna (Soc.); Interior, Governor Axel Schotte; Finance, Mr. Branting (Soc.); Education, Mr. Vastner Ryden (Soc.); Agriculture, Mr. Alfred Petersson; Without portfolio, District Judge Bror Petron; Without portfolio, Prof. Oosten Unden (Soc.).

Committed for Trial.

At the Magistracy, this afternoon, the hearing was concluded before Mr. J. H. Wood of the charge of robbery with violence against two Chinese, who are alleged to have entered the servant's quarters of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel at Wanchai, on January 14, and stolen property to the value of \$21. The story told by the wife of the operator of the chapel, was that she was sitting in her quarters when three men forced open the door. She was set upon and gagged and bound, the men ransacking her boxes and trunks. After hearing all the evidence, his Worship decided to commit both men to the next Criminal Session.

GERMANY AND ALLIES.

Herr von Kuehlmann's Speech.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Baron von Kuehlmann, spoke recently at a sitting of the Main Committee of the Reichstag, following the Reporter, Prince von Schoenaich-Carolath. Baron von Kuehlmann said:—

Gentlemen, many events have happened since I last had the honour to talk about particular questions of our foreign policy in a plenary session of this House. I am sure you will therefore agree to my saying a few words today supplementary to the speech delivered yesterday by the Imperial Chancellor before the House on questions of foreign affairs which are at present occupying all our minds. Our eyes are at the present moment turned towards the east. Russia has set the world ablaze. A gang of bureaucrats and sycophants, rotten to the core, overruling a weak and misguided, though probably well-meaning autocrat, had surreptitiously brought about the mobilisation of that country, which was the actual and immediate cause of the gigantic catastrophe which befall the world. Now, however, Russia has swept aside the culprits, and she is now labouring to find through an armistice and peace an opportunity for her internal reconstruction. I need not supplement the clear words in which yesterday the Imperial Chancellor stated the attitude of the German Government towards these aims. Here again our policy will adhere to the principle of firm, but moderate statesmanship based upon facts. The principles hitherto announced to the world by the present rulers in Petrograd appear to be entirely acceptable as a basis for the reorganisation of affairs in the East—a reorganisation which fully taking into account the right of nations to determine their own destinies, is qualified permanently to safeguard the essential and permanent interests of the two great neighbouring nations of Germany and Russia. I am profoundly satisfied that we are able to pursue this course in full agreement with our allies, and I take it, also with the almost unanimous moral support of the representatives of the German people here assembled—a fact which will give our action the necessary weight.

The Imperial Chancellor gave you a detailed statement on the military situation yesterday. I will, therefore, confine myself to-day to saying only a few words about our campaign in Italy, which is still in full swing: although as yet the political consequences of this campaign cannot of course be surveyed in full, yet in several points its effects are clearly recognisable. It was a magnificent picture, never yet witnessed even in this gigantic struggle, to see the grey rows of German and Austro-Hungarian steel helmets descending through the autumnal valleys of the Alps into the radiant plains of Italy, which have ever since the days of the Hohenstaufen irresistibly attracted the man from the north. Under the leadership of the young Hapsburg Emperor, and under the mighty blows dealt by the strategic genius of the Central Powers, the entire armed forces of great nations were defeated, and had to retreat. With no country in Europe had Germany maintained before the war such intimate relations as with Italy. The newly united State had gained in prestige and had grown to power and wealth under the auspices of the mighty Triple Alliance. Unspeaking bitterness was felt among us when late in the war, when there were those who thought the hour had come to deal a death-blow to the wounded enemy, Italy, yielding to the clamourings of a corrupt Press, and under the leadership of unscrupulous and short-sighted statesmen from some great territory for which she is now paying so dearly. Nevertheless there will be some who in this hour of utter collapse will not withhold all sympathy from the Italian people.

I have just coughed on the wall and reported the fact that the effects of our military success are noticable also in Italy.

I have just coughed on the wall and reported the fact that the effects of our military success are noticable also in Italy.

JEWESS CHARGED.

Alleged Theft of a Watch.

A young Jewess appeared at the Police Court this morning on a charge of stealing a gold wristlet watch and band, valued at \$80, from Mrs. San Chang-ping, who resides in Caine Road. There were quite a number of people in Court.

Mr. Lan Chang-ping, the husband of the complainant, said:—Defendant yielded their house, on Westwood, and requested his wife to purchase some tickets of a rail in aid of war charities. His wife was in bed at the time, as she had a headache, and defendant was sitting by her side. His wife bought tickets to the value of 37 cents, after which defendant left the house. The same night, when he was getting into bed, his wife asked him to get her watch which she had left on the dressing table beside her. It was then discovered that it had disappeared. He asked of his wife who had visited the house, and she told him. The Police were informed and found the watch in defendant's house.

Defendant denied the charge, but admitted having gone to complainant's house on the day in question. After selling the tickets she went home. She bought the watch about a fortnight ago from a Chinese who offered to sell it to her for \$15. She told him she had no money, but he would give her \$5. He accepted this, and handed over the watch. She could not identify the man again. She had never seen him before. She did not know on which day she bought the watch.

His Worship said he would have to take the evidence. If she had pleaded guilty he might have discharged her with a caution, as complainant did not wish to press the charge, but he would have to hear the evidence now.

Defendant was discharged, but was bound over in the sum of \$400 to be of good behaviour.

their statements—the support necessary to refute the German demands, and that by reason of this design it is necessary to continue to fight until Germany has been forced to make a detailed public statement as to her terms. Of course, I should not discuss these contentions had they not been accepted by enemy statesmen. All our adversaries are anxious to know what our aims are, the matter is very simple indeed. There are a sufficient number of ways at their disposal. History has not furnished a single example of any great diplomatic assembly purporting to settle international affairs, ever having been convened without previously having informed itself as to the intentions of the parties concerned.

From one point of view, gentlemen, we welcome the stirring up of your situation. It is the Western Powers which have arisen under pressure of our most recent successes. Those in favour of an outright triumph have urged us to open, demanding victory, and nothing but victory. How they intend to use this victory is shown by the secret documents, the publication of which has been begun by the new Russian Government. It is to be seen that the letter published by Lord Lansdowne is not of substance and considerable diplomatic expert once in a London paper—letter which I have just only seen in a telegraphic summary—can be seen in England the forces of moderation are breaking ground. When I had the honour to speak to you the last time, I seemed doubtful whether our Western adversaries would answer the Pope's Note and whether they would understand towards an understanding which would bring peace and influence. To-day I am certain that the Pope's message will receive no answer from the Western Powers, and that France and England are resolved to rely only on violence. Therefore, the German people will stand and be prepared to last time by force until the day of a better and more thorough understanding which is beginning to appear in the East. The German people will stand and be prepared to last time by force until the day of a better and more thorough understanding which is beginning to appear in the East.

I have just coughed on the wall and reported the fact that the effects of our military success are noticable also in Italy.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

German Goods in Russia.
According to a Harbin despatch to the Associated Press, goods have appeared on the Russian market, and this has been a great relief, cotton manufactures have depreciated 3 to 4 per cent, and general goods 15 to 20 per cent. It is added that the occupation of the Baltic by the Bolsheviks has deprived the merchants of financial help and compelled them to sell at bargain prices.

Match Combines.
Some time ago one of the largest Japanese merchants in Kobe started a scheme to amalgamate a number of small match factories in Hyogo prefecture into one large company, under the name of the Teikoku Match Kaisha. The amalgamation process has required considerable time, but it is said that the attendant difficulties have now been overcome. The only question remaining is the selection of Directors for the new company. After this has been disposed of, an inaugural meeting will be immediately held to complete the formal establishment of the company. To start with it will have a capital of ¥1,000,000, but its operations are to be gradually extended.

The British Embargo.
With regard to the reported prohibition of the export of Egyptian cotton, a telegram received in Osaka on the 23rd ult. says that export permits are apparently to be absolutely denied to all cotton bought, even with the permission of the Egyptian Government, after November 20th last, and some consignments already on board ship have been held up, while others have not been touched. It is therefore not yet quite clear, adds the despatch, what policy the British authorities are pursuing. A telegram received by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha refers to the embargo as being conditional on the result of negotiations with the foreign Governments affected. In some quarters it is assumed that if the Japanese Government exercises a stricter control over enemy trading, the British Government will permit the export of Egyptian cotton to Japan. It may be added that regarding the reported embargo no official information has yet been received.

Transport of Raw Silk.
It goes without saying that shippers of all goods desire that their transport be completed as expeditiously as possible. This is especially the case with raw silk, owing to its high value and the fluctuation of the market. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has succeeded in considerably reducing the time formerly required to cover the voyage between Japan and the United States. It will be remembered that in the latter part of last year the Company removed the Fushimi-maru from the European to the American service, "with the object of protecting superior vessels." The N.Y.K. authorities have made investigation as to how far the Fushimi-maru can shorten the distance in time between Japan and the United States. It is shown that the steamer takes 11 days 20 hours to cover the distance between Yokohama and Seattle, whereas the transhipment of her cargo to the train takes 16 hours and 45 minutes, and 4 days 13 hours and 23 minutes more is needed for the train to reach New York, or 17 days, 2 hours and 8 minutes in all for consignment to be transported from Yokohama to New York. This is a new record, the usual time required being not less than 20 days. (This is how the new and commendable enterprise of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is reported in the Japanese papers.) The ordinary time for silk by the Empress boat is about fourteen days from Yokohama to New York, sometimes less. Considering the great value of a service like that of the Canadian Pacific to Japanese trade, it is rather odd to notice how completely it is ignored simply because it is done by a foreign line.—Japan Chronicle.

"All Blacks" Captain Wounded.
D. Gallagher, the captain of the "All Blacks," the famous New Zealand Rugby football team, is reported to have been severely wounded.

SPIRIT OF FRANCE.

No Peace Without Return of Lost Provinces.

THOUGHTS.
In his capacity as joint secretary with Mr. Mackinder, M.P. of the British Inter-Allied Parliamentary Committee, Sir Charles Henry Bart, M.P., has in the past two years paid several visits to France. From one of these he has just returned. A delegation from the British Committee went to Paris on October 6, consisting of Lord Trevelyan and the following M.P.s: Mr. Evelyn Cecil, Mr. Geoffrey Howard, Mr. Frank Goldstone, Mr. Shirley Hann, and the two honorary secretaries. From Paris they have all, with the exception of Sir C. S. Henry, gone down to Rome, and after a stay there they will have the privilege of visiting the Italian front. Seen by a Daily Chronicle representative and invited to give his impressions of the present condition of things in France, Sir Charles Henry said:—

"I noted with great satisfaction the different and much healthier state of opinion in France at the present time compared with that which was prevalent during my previous visit last May. Then there were unmistakable signs of discontent in the French army on account of the disappointing results of their offensives, especially that in Champagne. The measures taken under the direction of M. Painleve, at that time Minister for War, to improve the state of things in the army produced a marked change for the better. His reforms, combined with the successes achieved in the battle of August, September and October, have brought about a great improvement in the moral of the French army, and this has been reflected in the tone and temper of the civil population."

"Though there is in France a natural desire to welcome indications of peace, on the other hand there is a fixed resolve among all classes—except the pacifist Socialists—to refuse any peace which will not realise the aims on which France's heart is set. The restoration of Alsace-Lorraine is the main objective of the French people, and they would scotch any peace terms that did not provide for the inclusion of the two provinces in the territory of the French Republic. Of the temper of the French nation after more than three years of war I cannot speak too highly. In the autumn of 1914 a distinguished French General told a British statesman that he thought the French army and the French people would endure the ordeal of two winters of war, but beyond that he was doubtful. Actually, they have endured already through three winters, and they are approaching the fourth winter with grim determination, fortitude, and high confidence."

Asked as to the economic conditions of France, Sir Charles said: "Necessarily there is strain. The prices of many commodities are very high—dearer, in many cases, than in this country—but, in spite of shortages and the possibility of rigid rationing, the best-informed opinion is that France will get through the winter without serious hardship."

With regard to the finances of France Sir Charles Henry said he had not sufficient data to pronounce an opinion. The French people have not been put to the test in taxation. Whereas the United Kingdom is raising an additional revenue of more than £400,000,000 out of war taxation, France is only raising £40,000,000 per annum out of her war taxes.

"I was much gratified," said Sir Charles, "at the signs of growing appreciation in France of the British effort in the war. Everywhere I found unstinted praise of the brilliant work done by the British Army in the past few weeks. These operations in Flanders are regarded by competent French opinion as the most important military achievement in the war since the Battle of the Marne."

On the political situation in France Sir Charles Henry was disinclined to speak. All he would say was that the Bolo relations had created a feeling of uneasiness in the public mind and intense irritation, against the

GRAVEL FOR PILL-BOXES.

Plain Facts About the Dutch Traffic.

From an authoritative source Reuter's Agency has received the following statement of facts regarding the transit through Holland of sand and gravel passing from Germany to Belgium:—

The short question is: Is the sand and gravel being used for civil or military purposes?

If it is being used for military purposes, the Netherlands Government themselves admit that they are behaving in an unbecomingly unallowing its passage through Holland from Germany to Belgium.

This contention, therefore, about Article 45 of the Hague Land War Regulations requiring, amongst other things, the repair of roads and railways in occupied territory is beside the point.

Nor will it easily be believed that Germany is making any such use of the materials in question for the benefit of the civil population in occupied Belgium. We know that the Germans have systematically devastated and destroyed Belgium; that they have burnt its towns, outraged and deported its inhabitants and destroyed its factories and industrial machinery.

And now we are asked to believe that they are keeping roads and railways in repair because they wish the Belgian population to be able to continue to use them!

Nor has the Rhine Convention any more relevance. The Netherlands Government themselves refused to be bound by the Scheidt treaties when it was a question of the Entente Powers removing German prizes from Antwerp. It is, moreover, very doubtful if the Rhine Convention applies at all to the inland waterways leading from Netherlands territory into Belgium.

But, as has already been said, all these arguments are futile in view of the admission of the Netherlands Government that if the sand and gravel is to be used for military purposes their action is indefensible.

What are the broad facts of the question? The ordinary pre-war requirement for the upkeep of Belgian roads and railways amounted to about 1,320,000 tons annually. This could be supplied more than four times over from Belgian quarries, and we know that Belgian quarries are now being worked to their fullest extent.

In addition, large quantities of sand and gravel are passing into Belgium over the German railways, and further large quantities are going from Holland itself in the shape of sand and gravel of Dutch origin. And the traffic on Belgian roads and railways, except for military purposes, is absolutely insignificant.

On the other hand the demand in respect of roads in the area of military operations for trenches, dug-outs, and pill-boxes is enormous. To meet it the Germans are importing sand and gravel by every means in their power, and that going by way of Holland is no small part of the total.

This year from January 1 to August 15 the Germans imported into Belgium via Holland over 3,600,000 tons, and in the second half of August the traffic was at the rate of 5,000,000 tons per annum.

Even the Netherlands Government's estimate of 1,650,000 tons annually for civil purposes—grossly excessive as it was considering the different sources of supply available—does not represent half what has gone through.

Can anyone say that, in face of these figures, the British action in withdrawing commercial favours, after repeated and unavailing protests, is either violent or unjustifiable?

Domesticated parties was evident. Of the few characters and high public spirit of M. Painleve, he spoke very appreciatively; but he thought it was a mistake that the Socialists refused office in his Administration.

RAID REPRISALS.

"Give Germans Something to Think Of."

Something had been said about a proposed raid on the German coast, but it was not until the Liverpool recently that it was known that the intention of the War Office. He was aided there by two men in whom he had implicit confidence, Sir Douglas Haig in the field and Sir William Robertson at home.

The Secretary for War was the guest at a complimentary dinner and presentation given at the Exchange Hotel by the National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers to one of their members, Private R. H. H. of the South Lancashire Regiment, who had won the Victoria Cross for brave and distinguished conduct in the Messines Ridge fighting.

At the dinner, Lord Derby said he was glad the proposed military presentation to Private Radcliffe was not to take place, as it was against military regulations to reward a man with money for doing his duty.

He might be asked: "What is the Army doing? What is the spirit of the Army?" There was at present only one thing wrong with the Army in France, and that was the weather, but, when that cleared, the British Army's supremacy over the German Army would be absolutely proved (Cheers.)

He desired to be neither too optimistic, nor too pessimistic, but his opinion was that they were absolutely certain to win, but had got some hard fighting in front of them. The worst tribute they could pay to the soldier was to pretend there was no hard fighting to be done. They had an enemy in front of them, who was putting up a fight, but the British Army was putting up a better.

A personal friend had written him a letter from the front in which he said about the spirit of the Lancashire Lads, "They fight like devils. In one battalion a selection had to be made of 40 men for a raid. The company chosen fought among themselves for the honour, and the winners did the raid." (Laughter.)

At home we had got to show the same enthusiastic spirit and to keep our nerves calm. This country had with the aeroplane menace been brought within the war zone, and they must show the same courage at home as their soldiers did at the front.

He hoped the people of London would never forget the air raids, and he recommended that the memory of them should be kept alive, as similar raids were remembered in Venice, by the erection of some memorial stone recording the locality of the raids and the number of women and children killed, with Kipling's words, "Let us forget."

They must distinguish between the types of air raids, those on military objects, such as our hitherto been confined to, and those of the Germans on undefended towns involving the murder of innocent women and children. The former were perfectly legitimate, and no reprisals were asked for, because we had done the same thing ten times more effectively than the Germans, but the other kind of bombing—what he would call "political bombing"—was designed to demoralise our civilian population, although he did not believe it would ever be successful.

Our authorities had now promised reprisals, and all he asked was that the public would leave the matter in their hands. It would be effectively done at the right time and in the right way. (Hear, hear.)

The only way to stop these raids was to drive the Germans out of Belgium, and then to give them something to think of in their own country. (Cheers.) Fighting in the air was going to be something to end the war, and nothing in the way of "political bombing" should be allowed to take the place of the great military offensive that was to be brought to that of (Hear, hear.)

The Air Board and the Ministry of Munitions were fully alive to the fullest necessities of both defence and offence in the matter of aerial activity, and all the men and all the machines required would be forthcoming.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons b. \$300

North China b. 115

Unions b. \$767

Yangtzes b. ex 73 \$205

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. 127

H. K. Fires b. \$310

SHIPPING.

Douglases b. \$78

Steamboats b. \$151

Indos (Del.) b. \$160

Indos (Pref.) b. \$333

Shells b. 112-1

Ferries b. \$281

REFINERIES.

Sugars b. \$88

Malabons b. \$34

MINING.

Kailans b. 38-

Langkats b. 144

Ranhs b. \$2.50

Tronchs b. 30-

Urals b. 92-

Oriental Cons. b. 27-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves b. \$95

Kowloon Docks b. 139

Shai Docks b. 130

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$90

H. K. Hotels b. \$90

Land Invest. b. \$84

Hypheys Est. b. & sa. \$8.10

Kloons Lands b. 30

Shai Lands b. 70

West Points b. 78

Reclamations b. 110

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b. 170

Kung Yiks b. 14.10

Shai Cottons b. 125

Yangtzepeos b. 1.10

Oriental b. 1.43

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bornes b. \$91

China Light & P. b. \$4

Providents b. \$7.50

Dairy Farms b. \$30

Green Islands b. 88

H. K. Electric b. \$4.48

H. K. Ice Co. b. 190

Ropes b. 31

Steel Foundries b. 65

Trams, Low Level b. 90

Trams, Peak, new b. 90

Laundries b. 34

U. Waterboats n. x. d. 111

Watsons b. 42

Wm. Powells b. 8

Morning Posts b. 329

CORRECTED TO THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1919.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand 2/11 1/4

30 d/s Demand 2/11 1/4

30 d/s Demand 2/11 1/4

4 m/s Demand 2/11 1/4

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 137

T/T Japan 136 1/2

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 70 1/2

co & New York 159 1/2

T/T Java 403

T/T Marks 403 1/2

T/T France 403 1/2

Demand, Paris 403 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C 3/34

4 m/s D/P 3/34

4 m/s L/C 3/34

30 d/s Sydney 3/34

30 d/s San Francisco 71 1/4

isco & New York 14 1/2

4 m/s Marks Nom.

4 m/s France 418

6 m/s France 423

Demand, Germany 423

Demand, New York Nom.

T/T Bombay Nom.

Demand, Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Manila 141

Demand, Singapore 127

On Haiphong 147 prom.

On Saigon 52

On Bangkok 52

Sovereign 6.65 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 42.20

Bar Silver, per oz. 43

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese, 24 m. pieces, 7 1/2 %

Chinese, 10 m. pieces, 7 1/2 %

Hongkong 20 c. c. 10 %

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Reserve Capital \$1,500,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

£1,500,000 at 2/

— \$15,000,000

Silver: \$18,500,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

H. H. Dowry, Esq., Chairman

